

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
FRANK & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
\$3 50 a year, in advance, or \$5 00 if not paid within
three months after subscription.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after
the commencement of a subscription year, till the
expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the
end of their subscription year, must pay in full and
give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the
paper will be continued and charged for according to the
above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing three
dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted
through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's cer-
tificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt
therefor.
All letters on business connected with this office,
must be addressed (post paid) to FRANK & FULTON.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.
VOL. 4--NO. 23.

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery.
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Lattimer.
February 11, 1848.

NOTICE.
All persons are notified from hunting on any lands,
formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs,
or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or
slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises,
the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.
Also, all wagoners, draymen or cartmen, are notified
not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from
Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence
back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the
law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848--[22-12m]

Stall-Fed Beef.
COSTIN & FOY respectfully inform the citizens of
Wilmington that they have now in their pound some
60 or 70 head of choice STALL-FED BEEVES, which
they will be killing daily and bringing to market. All
persons in want of good Beef will find it at the Market on
Market Street, for sale by COSTIN & FOY.
Feb 11, 1848--[22-4f]

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
The subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive
MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive
orders for the above named articles on as favorable
terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the
prices, which may be seen at any time. KEEN &
HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N. C., February 11, 1848. [22-12f]

PROPOSALS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the
undersigned until the 1st March next, for the
following material wanted by the Fire Department
of the Town of Wilmington, viz:
500 lbs Leather Hose 2 1/2 inches in diameter;
12 pair couplings to match;
600 feet Leather Hose 2 1/2 inches in diameter;
12 pair couplings to match;
Proposals must state the price of Copper and
Tin Riveted Hose separate. The whole to be
subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer.
D. W. WOOD, Chief Engineer.
Feb 11, 1848--[22-4f]

NOTICE.
HHDS. Brown Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 lbs. Molasses;
5 barrels North Carolina Lard;
2,000 lbs handsome Bacon Hams. For sale low.
Feb 11 by HOLMES & HAWES.

\$15 Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in
New-Hanover county, on the 24th ult, his
negro man AUSTIN. Said negro is about six
feet high, dark complexioned, slight eyes, slow
in movements, and walks a little lame. He is
no doubt making his way back to South Carolina,
where he was purchased about the first of Decem-
ber. He says he has a wife in Greenville, and a
father in Georgetown, S. C., where he will be no
doubt lurking.
The above reward of fifteen dollars will be given
for his delivery to the subscriber, in New-
Hanover county, or for his confinement in any
jail so that I can get him again.
J. L. MOORE.
February 4, 1848.

Notice.
In order to close my present business in Wil-
mington, I have sold my entire stock of goods to
Messrs. Cowan & Mott, and would take this
opportunity of tendering my acknowledgments to
those who have favored me with their custom.
Those indebted to me, either by note or account,
will confer a great favor by settling the same with-
out delay, as it is important my present business
should be closed forthwith.
I shall remain for the present at my old stand.
Jan 28--[20-4f] B. F. MITCHELL.

Just Received from New York.
15 BOXES fresh ground Buckwheat;
15 bags do do do
5 kegs superior Goshen Butter;
25 half and quarter boxes fresh Raisins;
1 case Preserved Ginger;
Fresh Currants and Citron;
6 cases Pickles and Catsup;
15 jars fresh Prunes;
Superior London Mustard.
ALSO--
Have constantly on hand a quantity of Sut-
ton's wrought Ploeghs and Grabbing Hoes,
a superior article, and for sale low by
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,
Near the Market Dock.
Jan 25

Raising Blood
AND Consumption, Pain in the Side and Night
Sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Palpita-
tion of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver, cur-
red by Sherman's All-Healing Balm.
Raising Blood and Consumption.--Mr. Milne,
builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising
blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and
all the usual symptoms of consumption. He em-
ployed two of the best physicians; they did him
no good, and told him he could not live. Hearing
of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's
Balm, he sent at 10 o'clock at night, to Mrs.
Hayes, 139 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it op-
erated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and
cough. Before taking the bottle he was so weak
that he was obliged to give up his school for
more than a year. She then commenced tak-
ing the All-Healing Balm--which soon alleviated
her symptoms. She is now fast recovering,
and has resumed her laborious occupation as a
teacher.
14 years Mr. John O'Neil, 10th avenue and 21st
street, suffered from a cough, raising of phlegm,
pain in his side. He could get no relief till he
tried the All-Healing Balm, which drove the
phlegm from his side, allayed the cough, and brought
the disease upon the surface; and before he had
taken three bottles, was entirely cured.
Pleurisy and Consumption.--Mrs. Baggs, a
lady residing in New York, has been for years
subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of
Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain
in her Head and various parts of her body. Her
friends believed her past recovery. The All-Heal-
ing Balm relieved her at once of all her alarm-
ing symptoms, and now she is able to attend to
her work.
Asthma and Whooping Cough.--Mrs. Lucie-
la Wells, 95 Christie street; L. S. Beale, 19 De-
lancey street; Wm. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut street,
know the value of this great remedy.
Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balm, and see
that the written certificate is on each bottle.
Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.
Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges
sold as above.
Principal Office, 106 Nassau street, New York.
The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT &
WILKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 4, 1848--[21-7f]

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Will make liberal cash advances on all consign-
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Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847--24f

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847--[8y]

Thos. Milborne & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-12f]

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-
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business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,
Wilmington, N. C.,
October 16, 1847

Wilmington Journal.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

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South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPEE & ROBESON
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Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

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ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847--[41-12m]

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
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P. R. DICKINSON, Esq., Messrs. Hall & Armstrong,
H. R. SAYRE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.,
October 15th, 1847.

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4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellows' School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

GILLESPEE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make
liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847--[41-12m]

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
P. R. DICKINSON, Esq., Messrs. Hall & Armstrong,
H. R. SAYRE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.,
October 15th, 1847.

MYKES & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET--Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Will make liberal cash advances on all consign-
ments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAIL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847--24f

LIPPITT & WILKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two
doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wil-
mington, N. C.
October 8, 1847--[4]

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
B. N. DICKINSON, Esq., New York.
R. G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847--[8y]

Thos. Milborne & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-12f]

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-
partnership for the purpose of conducting a gen-
eral DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY
business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,
Wilmington, N. C.,
October 16, 1847

OUR CIRCULATION.
We mean to keep the following paragraph stand-
ing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
ADVERTISING.--We would commend the following
facts to the attention of the advertising community.
The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 22
thousand copies weekly. Its circulation in the town
of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper pub-
lished in the place. We would further state that its
circulation in the counties which trade to this place is
THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper pub-
lished in North Carolina, and that its list of daily increasing.
We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction,
that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the pos-
sible of Wilmington can select. One other observation.
We think that although a large majority of the readers
of the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally
discuss all parties, as well as the readers of the other pa-
pers. We have written the above merely for the infor-
mation of those who are most deeply interested--but
trust more of all professions and all political creden-
tials--WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.
NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M.,
and close at 10 o'clock night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 11 A. M. every day,
and close at 10 A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, due on Mondays
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same
days at 10 o'clock night.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hill, Elizabethtown,
Westbrook, and Robinson, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-
days and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days
at 10 P. M.
SOUTHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,
and close at 12 P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK
RIVER CHAPEL,

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1848.

SENATE.—A few petitions were presented and referred.

Resolutions from the House were received, voting thanks to General Scott and Taylor, the staffs and men, &c. Motions to refer them to the committee on Military Affairs, were made by Mr. Yulee, suggested the so amending of them as to include the naval forces; but at the suggestion of making it the subject of a distinct resolution, they were referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., submitted a memorial asking indemnity for losses under the operation of the sub-treasury law. Referred.

A resolution calling upon the President for the propositions from the Mexican commissioners (if any) submitted to Mr. Trust, about August last, and what action had been taken thereon, by this government, was passed.

After some unimportant business, the consideration of the ten regiment bill was resumed.

Mr. Miller spoke at length, in opposition to the bill—assuming the ground that to grant the President the means (men and money,) of prosecuting the war with Mexico, would not only be leaving him to fulfill the utmost of his purposes, however improper and unholy, but would also leave the government, however disastrous. In reviewing all the circumstances connected with this war, he concluded that it was now in our power to conclude, by negotiations, an honorable peace.

Mr. M. having concluded, Mr. Cass, remarking that he observed a disposition to continue the discussion of the bill, and to let it settle through the debate, he should to-morrow move to hold evening sessions.

Several Senators signified their objection. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Reports were called from committees, and a large number were presented.

Mr. Grogan from the committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill amending to act to provide for the transportation of the mails between the U. S. and foreign countries, and for other purposes; which was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tallmadge from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the "American Association of Clerks of Washington."

Senate bills were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Botts in the chair,) and took up the bill authorizing a loan.

Mr. Vinton moved to place the amount of \$10,000,000, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. He examined the estimates of the Department, and came to the conclusion that more money would have to be provided than was asked for.

Mr. Logan delivered a speech against the construction of rivers and harbors by the general government.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1848.

SENATE.—Vice President Dallas resumed the Chair, after a few days absence.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Hale, in opposition to the war; and one by Mr. Benton, from Mr. Vatterine, in reference to international exchange.

Mr. Webster offered a resolution, directing the appropriate committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the laws regulating process issued from United States Courts, in cases of imprisonment for debt. Adopted.

Mr. Dix presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of New York, approving of the President's having established a temporary government in California.

The ten regiment bill coming up for consideration, Mr. Niles opposed the sending of more forces with a view to further seizure of territory, to be held as an alternative for indemnity. He thought we had done all for us that we could do, and it now remained for us to secure the most conservative means of procuring a peace, alike honorable to ourselves and just to Mexico. He feared that if we should so post our soldiers as to form a military police throughout Mexico, the people, finding themselves better off than under their own rulers, would prevent efforts to produce a state of affairs to justify the withdrawal of our troops, with a hope of continuing their present condition.

He had views, in reference to "indemnity and security," different from those of his party friends—not in fact, but as to the means of procuring them. England had adopted this principle, in her warfare, and now, while she had no security against war, the pitance earned by her trading people was evaded as indemnity, in payment of the expenses of these wars.

Mr. N. having concluded, on motion of Mr. Underwood the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Reports were called from committees. A large number were presented.

Mr. Botts, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill providing for the erection of a Hospital near the city of New Orleans, for the use of sick or disabled regulars or volunteers, going to or returning from Mexico. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. C. B. Smith, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize a territorial government in Oregon; which was read the second time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fisher, of Ohio, made a speech against the policy of the administration, in relation to the war.

Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., defended the administration.

Mr. Marsh, of Vt., obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, making appropriations for the naval establishment for the year ending June 30, 1849; which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

And, after the transaction of not very important business, an adjournment took place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

Several private bills were acted upon.

Mr. Hannegan submitted a resolution of thanks to Col. Doniphan, officers and men, for their services in Mexico with swords for the officers. Read and referred.

Mr. Westcott offered a resolution paying \$100 each to two clerks employed in the Senate Post Office at last session. Referred.

Mr. Cass submitted a series of resolutions, providing that gold medals be presented to all officers and certificates to all soldiers, serving during the war with Mexico, in token of their services, and that the names of those who received the same, to be approved of by the President. Last over.

After some other business, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length, upon the bill, confining himself principally upon matters of finance.

Mr. U. having concluded, on motion of Mr. Turley, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. King, of Mass., presented a memorial from a meeting of the New England Society of Friends, signed by 9,000 of them, asking Congress to take speedy action on the resolution, and take means for quelling ending the war. He eulogized the Quaker character, and moved that the memorial be referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and printed.

Mr. Cobb called for a division of the question. He objected to printing, because he thought that it would make an injurious distinction between the Quakers and other persons.

Mr. Henry's connections were nearly all Quakers. He was willing to admit, that they were peaceable and quiet citizens; but they were opposed to wars, no matter how just.

The fact that they had asked Congress to consider their responsibility, was an insinuation or charge, that Congress did not. He had respect for them as citizens, but had no respect for the position they occupy before the country. They ask that peace be made without regard to the national honor—unconditional peace; and for this reason, he would not vote to print the memorial.

Mr. Palfrey submitted a few remarks in favor of the printing of the memorial.

Mr. Cobb moved to lay the motion to print upon the table, but the motion was disagreed to—and the memorial was then ordered to be printed; years 98, says 83.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Havre-de-Grace, in Maryland.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Botts in the chair,) for the purpose of considering the loan bill.

Mr. Marsh made a speech against the policy of the Administration, and

Mr. Brown, of Mass., in support of it.

Mr. Duer obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1848.

On motion, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it stand adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from Midshipman Rogers, whose extraordinary exploits and imprisonment in Mexico have so distinguished him, and for which he has equally urged the claims of this gallant young officer, and moved the memorial be referred and printed.

Mr. Hale opposed the printing, because the Senate had refused to print memorials opposing the war. The memorial was referred.

The resolutions from the House, voting thanks to General Scott and Taylor, &c., having been reported favorably upon, by Mr. Cass, from the committee to which they were referred, Mr. Crittenden moved they be taken up and passed.

Mr. Hale opposed the resolutions. He could not think men for doing what he considered a gross injustice upon a neighboring people.

Mr. Underwood defended the resolutions and the position of the officers, as acting under the constituted authorities of the government.

Mr. Butler spoke of the novel and suicidal views expressed by Mr. Hale, upon this and other occasions.

Mr. Hale responded, and the resolutions were finally laid aside.

The special order of the day—being the ten regiment bill, was then taken up.

Mr. Turley, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at length, in favor of the bill. The principal part of his speech was intended to show, that, so far as Mexico was concerned, the war was not a question of boundary, but a question of indemnity to Mexico.

Mr. Turner, by request, yielding the floor, on motion of Mr. Maquinn, a message was sent to the House, asking the return of a bill increasing the medical staff of the army.

Mr. Turley then concluded his speech, and on motion of Mr. Beece, the bill was laid aside.

After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The President communicated to the House, in answer to a resolution, the following message, viz: "To the House of Representatives of the U. S."

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th inst., I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, No. 10,000,000, which has been received from Mexico, containing a proposition from the Mexican authorities or commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the counter project presented by the Mexican commissioners to the commissioner of the U. S., on the 16th of September last, a copy of which, with the documents accompanying it, I communicated to the Senate of the U. S. on the 6th instant; a copy of which communication to the Senate, embracing the project, is herewith communicated.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1848.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. House then went into committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of J. Paul Jones.

After debate, in which Messrs. Starkweather, Holmes, of S. C., Root, and Rockwell, of Conn., participated, the committee rose, without coming to a conclusion on the bill, and the House adjourned to Monday next.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

Neither House of Congress sat to-day.

Sunday, Feb. 14.

The Senate on to-day was engaged in debating the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Brown, of Illinois, advocated the bill in a speech of considerable length and marked ability.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, moved that the Senate take up the resolutions of Mr. Dickinson, of New York, and spoke at some length in support of his amendment to the said resolutions.

The House of Representatives, considering an excitement was created by a resolution introduced by Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Pa., to expunge from the journal of the House, Mr. Ashmun's amendment to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor.

The resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 105 yeas to 95 nays.

The House then went into a committee of the Whole on the Loan bill, in debate, which, the balance of the session was taken up.

The Wilnot Proviso.—The following resolution passed at the Democratic Conference meeting in Fayette County, Pa., on the 21st inst. is the very concentration of hostility to this far-famed proviso. It would be difficult to compress, in so many words, anything more expressive of the sentiment of the people, than these few energetic lines. If not the production of the indomitable old Gen. Henry W. Brewster, who presided on the occasion, it is but the reflex of his firm and unyielding spirit, in carrying out any measure he deems to be right.

Resolved, That the Wilnot Proviso has no breathing room in the section of the Union; and that however it may breathe elsewhere, its utmost strength will not suffice to strike from the national compact one word, nor sever one link that binds to equal sovereignty our happy and safe confederacy of States."

Phil. Bulletin.

Jackson and Taylor on Mexico.—Ten years ago, in 1837, in a special message, endorsed by both Houses of Congress, President Jackson declared that the injuries received from Mexico would justify, in the eyes of nations, a retaliatory war. To those injuries Mexico added her perjuries for war a declaration of hostility by her president, and an invasion of our territory. Yet there are those among us who call this an unjust and aggressive war on our part. "I cannot doubt," said Gen. Taylor, Oct. 4, 1845, "that the settlement (with Mexico) will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points at or near the (Rio Grande) river."

Effect in Italy of the Sympathy Meeting in New York.—The New York Herald has papers from Rome direct, and asserts that the present proceedings in sympathy with Pope Pius, have produced a terrible commotion throughout Italy. In the most important towns, the address agreed upon at the meeting at Tabernacle is published at length. In the quarters the sympathy of America was received with almost frightful enthusiasm.

Baltimore Sun, neutral.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 18, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. K. will take orders in respect to new subscribers and receiving for any money due us in that section.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Edg., will receive subscriptions to the Journal in its neighborhood.

TO THE ADVERTISING COMMUNITY.—REDUCTION IN TERMS.—We would call the attention of the advertising community to our advertising terms. They are now as low as any paper in the place, nominally; in reality, they are a great deal more so. For we hold that if there is any advantage in advertising at all, the greatest amount of that advantage is to be derived by putting the advertisement in the vehicle where it will meet the eyes of the largest number of readers. Now our circulation here, in this region of North Carolina, and our terms being on their face as reasonable as those of any other paper, we think we properly hold that in reality our terms are much cheaper than those of our cotemporaries. For instance, our circulation is upwards of 1200 copies. Now, we would ask, if our terms be the same as those of a paper with a circulation of 5 or 600, which is the cheapest? But below we give the terms as revised and reduced, and ask the advertising community to judge for itself:

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square one insertion, \$ 50
do. do. 2 insertions, 75
do. do. 3 do. do. 1 00
do. do. 3 months without change, 3 00
do. do. 6 do. do. do. 4 50
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly, 12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 20 00

¶ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered off, and charged for at the rate of 25 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. on advs. bills over \$50. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.

PERSONAL.—We dislike to allude to ourselves, or our personal concerns, in any shape or form, in the columns of our paper. We must, however, do so for once, and hope that it will not be taken amiss. Some of our subscribers are a little in arrears to the Journal, and scattered as they are over a large region of country, it is impossible for us to see them to make collections personally, and we have hitherto been averse to putting our accounts into the hands of collecting agents. What we would ask at the hands of our patrons is, to think occasionally of the Printer, when they have a little "loose change" floating about the corners of their pockets. We would ask them to recollect that we have weekly to pay out, in cash, large sums of money, in order to be able to supply them with the news; and we would also take the liberty of suggesting that the only means we have of meeting these cash payments, arises from our patrons. If they will pay up promptly, why we can get along pleasantly, but if they do not, how are we to keep the wheels in motion. Our subscribers know full well that a cart wheel makes a terrible racket if it is not occasionally greased. Just so it is with a printing press, if its patrons will not now and then grease it with a little of the ready. We trust that those who have not been so prompt as they might have been, will reflect upon these matters, and that they will send us along, at their earliest convenience, our little dues. They can send them by mail at our risk.

INQUEST.—On Friday morning last, a Coroner's Jury was summoned to examine into the sudden death of Henry, a slave, the property of Mr. John Dawson, of this place. The Jury were engaged the whole of Friday and a portion of Saturday, in examining testimony as to the mode and manner by which the deceased came to his death, when, at the close of their labors, they returned the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by Richard A. Risley and Isaac Northrup.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that a Democratic meeting, composed chiefly of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was held at Harrisburg on the 8th inst., at which James Buchanan was nominated for the Presidency. The Bulletin (neutral) says:—"The meeting at which this was done, took place on Tuesday evening, at Harrisburg, and was attended by most of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The Hon. W. F. Packard was appointed President. Senator Brawley read an address, in which three things were distinctly asserted:—1st, that Mr. Buchanan is the choice of Pennsylvania—2d, that Pennsylvania is entitled to the nomination, and 3d, that Mr. Buchanan can be elected. The tone of this address towards rival candidates was decided, but courteous. 'We intend no disparagement,' says the address, 'to the other distinguished Democrats named in connection with the Presidency, when we affirm, that among them all we discover none, who, in our opinion, more pre-eminently unites the qualities of head and heart, demanded by the existing crisis, than does JAMES BUCHANAN, the favorite Son of Pennsylvania.'"

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given between two and three o'clock on last Friday morning. It occurred in the kitchen of the house owned by Mrs. Radcliff, and occupied by Mr. Burkholder, on the corner of Boundary and Chestnut streets. The Kitchen and its contents were entirely consumed. The dwelling was saved through the energetic exertions of the citizens, and the calmness of the night.

MEMORIAL.—Professor Illy Miles is at present lecturing on the Science of Mnemotechny, or the art of improving the memory, in the Masonic Hall, in this place. On Tuesday evening last, he delivered an introductory lecture to a large audience, in the course of which he exhibited some illustrations of the science which he teaches, in the shape of the most extraordinary exhibitions of memory we have ever witnessed. Mr. Miles commenced a course, consisting of six lectures, on Wednesday evening last, we learn, with quite a large class.

FATHER MATTHEW.—This eminent man, who has done so much to reform all Ireland that he may well be termed the Apostle of Temperance, is expected to visit this country in the course of a few weeks; and we notice that the New York Temperance Societies are making great preparations to receive him in the most brilliant and imposing manner.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.—It becomes one of the painful duties of our profession to chronicle this week the death of the Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who departed this life in the city of Raleigh, on the evening of Thursday, the 10th inst. We learn that Judge Daniel's health had been very delicate for some time past, but that serious fears of his death had not been entertained by his friends until within a few days of that untoward event. Judge Daniel was about 70 years old at the time of his death, and he had been for nearly thirty years past connected with the Judiciary of the State. In his death the State has suffered a severe loss. On all hands he was regarded as one of the purest and most single-hearted men that ever breathed the breath of life; and as a Jurist, we believe that there is not one opinion with the profession, that he was one of the ablest Judges in the Union. Of profound erudition, not only in the profession of which he was a brilliant luminary, but also in all the cognate branches of human knowledge, he was, at the same time, of a clear, unsophisticated, yet profound, judgment. When such a man dies, every citizen of the State suffers a severe loss; a loss, too, which it is really difficult to make up.—In the death of the venerable, gifted, and good Gaston, a few years ago, and now in the departure from this life of Judge Daniel, the Judiciary of North Carolina has indeed suffered a severe—we had almost said an irreparable—loss. May we hope that the younger members of the profession will emulate the virtues of the departed dead, and that thus the melancholy event which we are chronicling will remain with us, to lure us on to the same high goal from which this great man was called to his God?

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH, AGAIN.—The Fayetteville Observer seems peculiarly sore upon the matter of Mr. Badger's speech. We were correct in supposing that the Observer had shrewdness enough to see the effects which the course of the Whigs in Congress may produce in North Carolina in the coming campaign, and hence the anxiety of that paper to explain away the predicament in which Mr. Badger, as its acknowledged leader, has placed the Federal party in this State. But it will not do. Again, for the benefit of the Observer, we quote Mr. Badger's own language, so that the reader can judge between the Observer and ourselves:—

"Well, sir, believing as I do that the necessary consequences of furnishing the means which are required by this bill will be to enable the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, to take possession of the whole of Mexico, I cannot vote for it, I am opposed to augmenting the forces."

Now we had supposed that we were some judge of the meaning of words and sentences delivered in our mother tongue. But it would seem that we are not; for the Observer says that "Mr. Badger took no such ground;" that is, that he would vote no more men to carry on the war. We would like the Observer to give us his gloss of the closing sentence of the extract which we have quoted from Mr. Badger's speech. "I am opposed to augmenting the forces," says Mr. Badger. Does this mean that Mr. Badger goes for increasing the military establishment? Does it mean that Mr. Badger goes for affording the administration the "supplies" of men recommended by the President? Recollect, the bill under consideration was one to raise ten additional regiments, and Mr. Badger declares that he cannot vote for it; that he is "opposed to augmenting the forces." True, the Observer attempts to show, that Mr. Badger, on the 6th of January last, reported a bill in the Senate to promote the filling up the vacancies in Volunteer Regiments. What was the nature of that bill? It was, if we recollect rightly, for we have not the bill before us, simply to put volunteers who might be recruited to fill up the skeleton volunteer companies then in the service, on a footing, so far as bounty was concerned, with recruits for the regular service. What has this to do with the matter at issue? True, the passage of the bill might, as intended, facilitate the obtaining of recruits to fill up deficiencies in the volunteer ranks. But was this voting any more men for the prosecution of the war? Did not Mr. Polk have the power to fill up these regiments before the passage of this bill? But the Observer says that Mr. Badger is in favor of employing volunteers for the further prosecution of the war, rather than regulars. As we understood Mr. Badger, he was "opposed to augmenting the forces," either by raising new volunteer or regular regiments, but if he had to take one of the two evils, he would certainly prefer volunteers. Is this not the amount of what Mr. Badger said with reference to volunteers?

But the Observer makes a fling at the "Loco Foco" papers of the State, which certainly comes with a very bad grace from a paper whose reputation for unscrupulous recklessness is as well established as it is well earned, even with the members of its own party. The Observer "can hope for no statement of truth" from the "Loco Foco" papers of the State! How genteel and courteous! We can fancy with what a leer of pious indignation, at the baseness of Loco Focism, the very heightened and truthful face of the Observer beamed, whilst it dashed off the language which we quote above.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.—On Friday last, in the Senate, a message was delivered from the President, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 1st instant, calling for information with regard to the duties and imposts imposed upon American vessels and imports in the possession of the United States. Mr. Polk refers principally for the answer to the resolution of the Senate, to his message of December last, and the accompanying documents. He states that the same tariff regulates the vessels of neutral nations and American vessels—that no duty would be collected if American vessels were permitted to enter free, inasmuch as American vessels would carry on all the business, if such were the case.

WE are glad to see our friends in Edgecombe moving. We notice in the Tarborough Press, a call for a democratic meeting on Monday, of March Superior Court.

GEORGIA SENATOR.—To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt, Gov. Towns, on his return from the North, appointed Herschel B. Johnson, Esq., a U. S. Senator from Georgia. He is said to be a thorough-going Democrat and an able man.

WHY CAN'T WE HAVE PEACE?—We ask why, now that we have almost annihilated Mexico—conquered a large portion of her territory—taken possession of her principal seaports and cities—whipped her on every battlefield—why, we ask, does she still refuse to make peace on any honorable terms? The only answer, the only possible solution, we can give to this question is to be found in the course of the Federal party in this country. The Mexicans think that if they can only hold on till the termination of the coming Presidential campaign, then their friends, the Federalists, will be in power, and they can make peace on their own terms. Surely they have reason to calculate thus, from the course of that party during the past fifteen months.—They are foolishly led to believe that the Federal party will be in power after the 4th of March, 1849—that the war is extremely unpopular in the United States, and that once their friends, the Whigs, are in power, the American troops will be withdrawn, and they can settle up accounts upon their own terms. Indeed, we think this is very natural reasoning, from the facts before them, on the part of the Mexicans. For have they not been told by that party during the past 12 or 18 months, in every way in which they could be told, that they, the Federalists, are opposed to the war—that they regard it as unjust, iniquitous, and unchristian, on the part of the United States. Has the whole Federal press not said so, from Maine to Texas? Has not the most eminent men in that party—its acknowledged leaders—not said so, in their public speeches and their public writings? Has not the Whig House of Representatives pronounced, in the most solemn manner, its unconstitutionality? And with all these facts before them, we again ask if the Mexicans have not just cause to reason if they only can hold on for twelve months longer, and this party gets in power, they will have glorious times. Is this not very fair reasoning upon the part of the Mexicans? Now just suppose the case was reversed, and we were in this country had learned authentically that in Mexico there was a great, powerful party, who were in favor of making an immediate, and for us favorable, peace, so soon as they would get in power; and suppose further that we were led to believe that that (our) party would, in the course of a few months, get the reins in their own hands, let us hold on 'till our friends get in power, and then we can get a favorable arrangement—a treaty on our own terms? We wonder if the Whig leaders ever think of this? But the poor Mexicans we fear, unfortunately for themselves, are luxuriating in a dream which will never be realized. The Federal party cannot get the power in this country. Indeed, we think the chances for that party's getting the ascendancy, are more remote now than they have been for years back. So that we think the Whig party are not only acting most unpatriotically, so far as their own country is concerned, but they are also pursuing a course which will, in the long run, be vastly injurious to the very people for whom they profess so much sympathy. For surely there is no man of ordinary sagacity who does not see that the longer the contest is carried on—the more life and treasure the United States expend in the prosecution of the war—the heavier the bill of costs will be which Mexico will have to foot, when the matter is finally adjusted. But the Whig party, in its infuriated opposition to the administration, seem blind to all the dictates not only of patriotism, but of common sense. So convinced are we of this, that we venture to predict that the present generation will not pass away ere those who are now figuring conspicuously as the opponents of the present war, will be as anxious to bury in oblivion that opposition as are the Federalists who opposed the war of 1812.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."—The little difficulties in the "great harmonious" Whig wigwam, are daily becoming thicker and thicker. The Federal members of the Senate and House of Representatives having held a meeting, and having determined that a Whig National Convention should be held on the 7th of June, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, the Taylor Whigs are thrown into a terrible pickle. What in the name of common sense are they to do? Genl Taylor has repeatedly said that he could not consent to become the candidate of "any party" for the Presidency, and here the leaders of the party have resolved on holding a party Convention, without the intervention of which he cannot become the Federal candidate. What becomes of the no-party cry now? Suppose General Taylor is nominated by the "Whig National Convention," can he consistently accept that nomination, in the teeth of his oft repeated determination, "on no terms" to become the candidate of a party? Suppose, again, that he does not receive the nomination, will his now loud-mouthed advocates of the Whig press run him at all hazards? What a pretty mess some of our Federal friends have gotten themselves into.

DAVID WILMOT.—We had supposed that this gentleman had obtained for himself sufficient notoriety already by the introduction of his Proviso—that fire-brand of Abolitionism—into the 29th Congress, but it would seem not. On the 7th inst., as will be seen from the synopsis of that day's proceedings, Mr. Wilmot, under cover of leave to make a personal explanation, undertook, on the floor of the House of Representatives, to make a joint attack upon the Editor of the Union, and Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State. The attack upon Mr. Buchanan was the most uncalled for and most cowardly onslaught that has disgraced the floors of Congress for many a day, inasmuch as it was made when and where the hands of the attacked were completely tied up. There cannot be a more dastardly act perpetrated, than to strike even an enemy, when he has no means of defending himself. But Mr. Wilmot received his deserts at the hands of his colleague, Mr. James Thompson. We were much gratified, and Mr. Buchanan has reason to be extremely proud, to see the alacrity with which several of the Pennsylvania delegation hurled back the aspersions sought to be thrown upon the character of the Secretary of State by this notorious gentleman.

We think that Mr. Wilmot will be more prudent in future, and weigh well the consequences in his own mind, ere he ventures again an attack upon such a man as James Buchanan.

WIAO VERSUS WHIG.—We clip from the proceedings of a Whig meeting recently held at Salisbury, in the county of Rowan, the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we accord to General Zachary Taylor the merit of high qualities as a soldier and as a man—and while we even declare that he will be our first choice for President of the United States, if, as we believe he is, sound on the several leading traits of the Whig policy; nevertheless, we protest resolutely against an attempt which seems to be in progress in some parts of the country, to force Genl Taylor forward as the Whig candidate without question or answer, avowal or explanation as to his opinions, and without the usual party sanction and endorsement of a nomination by a National Convention. That nothing could more fully realize our idea of blind partisan devotion, than such a course, and would be unbecoming of the spirit and manliness heretofore manifested by the Whigs of the Union.

Now we would like to know how our Whig friends of Wilmington will harmonize their views with those of their brethren in Rowan, as expressed in this resolution. Be it observed, that one of the luminaries of the party—the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden—was present, and made a speech in support of the aforesaid resolution. We ask the "Committee" and the Chronicle to read the last sentence of this resolution, and then ask themselves what they think of their brethren of Rowan. The Rowan whigs think that it would be "unbecoming the spirit of manliness heretofore manifested by the whigs of the Union," to force Gen Taylor upon the party without the endorsement of a National Convention. Indeed! Wonder if the "protest" entered up by the whigs of Rowan, against the "attempts of some parts of the country," means the Wilmington whigs? "Can't say positively," but suppose so. The Chronicle doubtless can explain.

WHY DON'T THEY ACT?—Why does not the Federal majority in the House of Representatives act some way or another? If they mean to grant the Government supplies of men and money to carry on the war, why not do so?—If, on the other hand, as it is supposed, they intend to disgrace their Government by refusing either men or money, and thereby placing it in a position where it cannot further prosecute the war, why then, in the name of all that is bold and frank, do they not come out and say so at once? Congress has now been in session upwards of eleven weeks, and as yet, nothing has been done. Why do not the whigs at either for war or for peace, so that the country may know what turn their foreign relations will take, instead of frittering away the time and money of the public, in long and useless harangues. The whole country is in a state of extreme anxiety to know what Congress will do with regard to our foreign relations, and yet week after week rolls past, and no hope of that intense anxiety being quieted by the action of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Botts wrote a letter from Washington, in which he took occasion to say in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and against Mr. Taylor as the Whig Candidate; and on the 21st inst. he wrote another letter, explanatory of his views. In his last letter he says: "Something should think was due to the sagacity of *Mr. Clay himself*, who really does not desire to be a candidate; yet he has not felt himself at liberty to *use his name*, because representatives have come to the verge of all right to control the subject and indulge his own personal inclinations."

The above extract is full of meaning. It is well known that Messrs. Clay and Botts are known as friends can be; and the latter has no objection to this occasion spoken for Mr. Clay, as really and as truly as if that gentleman had spoken for himself. The terrible "Mr. Botts" is heading for Gen. Taylor.

Standard

urn of Nile's Clay, p. 381 :
By Henry Clay, of Kentucky: "The policy that looks to peace as the end of war, and to war as the means of peace." SENTINEL.

Wisconsin—Banking.—The constitutional convention of the Territory, now in session, after a long and exciting debate, has adopted an article authorizing the general assembly at any time to submit the question of "bank" or "no bank" to the people; and providing that should a majority of the votes then cast be found in favor of banks, the legislature may pass a general or special banking law, which, if sanctioned by a majority of the votes given on the question, shall go into effect. This provision was agreed to by a very large majority, and a crisis would be incorporated into the constitution which the convention are now engaged in framing.—*Exchange Paper.*

"I see in your paper of the 2d instant, that the Editor of the Journal has "voted" in favor of Salisbury as the proper place for holding the Democratic State Convention. I will merely say to you, that if the Convention shall assemble at Raleigh, the Eastern part of the Carolina will not be represented. A great many persons would go to Raleigh to the Convention, who would not go as far up as Salisbury. I hope Raleigh will be agreed upon as the place."

We hope the Democrats in every County in the State will hold their meetings at once, and appoint their Delegates. What say you, Wake, Davidson, Currituck, Craven, and Johnston? Let us have a full representation from all the counties, and let the campaign be opened in a spirit worthy of the great cause we all have so much at heart.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Dr. H. F. Peery's *Vermifuge*, or "Dead Shot" for Worms.—The usual symptoms attendant upon this disease are generally well known, but there is good reason to believe that many children waste away and die without the presence of worms being suspected. Since the introduction of this preparation, we think it may be safely said that it is only necessary to ascertain the existence of worms in the stomach or bowels, to ensure their extirpation and a radical cure. A few doses of this *Vermifuge* will remove from the system not only the worms themselves, but also the mucus in

SHINGLES—Sales have become dull, and the price has gone down to \$1 25 a \$1 50.

LUMBER—There has been but little doing in this article since last report, and our former figures are retained.

TIMBER—In mill Timber sales are made at prices ranging from \$4 to \$7; according to quality.

MOLASSES—Received 34 hds. New Orleans new crop; sales at 28cts. The stock of West Indies has been reduced somewhat, but quotations are about the same as last report.

PORK—Northern mess is held at \$1 23 a \$1 4 from store, prime \$9 a \$9 50. Sales of 250 bbls Western mess and prime Pork, at \$10 a \$12 per bbl.

terloh & Co.
S—Brig J W Elwell, Mackinac, New Orleans, to
Coast, New York & Hall
Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks
S—Sailor J DeJunkins, Brewster, New York, to W B
Banks
CLEARANCE
Feb 10—Schrs Splendid, Saker, Chatham, by Harry, Bryant
& Co
Rough Gemmer, Upington, Shalott, by G W Davis
Feb 11—Sails, New York, by do
Schrs Monson, Silliman, Philadelphia, by do
Schrs Lewis, Hargis, Harris & Russell
Schrs Thomas, D Ellis, Stearns, Philadelphia, by do
Schrs Leontie & Smith, Bush, New York, by E J Lan-
schr Jane & A. Herby, Harlow, Martineau, by E Dick-
inson
—Barque Isaacson, Sanford, Cuba, by E Dickinson
—Barque E Churchill, Dickson, Havana, by Harry, Bry-
ant & Co
—Schrs Sultana, Levis, St. Jago de Cuba, by Harry,
Bryant & Co
—Sails, New York, Philadelphia, by DeKost,
Brown & Co
—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by John
Banks

Feb 18] **McKELLAR & McRAE.**
NOTION YARN—15 bales assorted numbers;
 for sale by **McKELLAR & McRAE.**
WHAFFAGE—Persons wishing to land Tur-
 pentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can
 do so from by applying to
 Feb 18] **McKELLAR & McRAE.**
WHEAT SALT—10 Boxes L's Mould
 Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do
 Salt; 20 Bags Sugar; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds re-
 maining Molasses; 15 Bbls Flaming Potatoes; 8
 Hhds Molasses; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin.
W. M. A. OWYER.
FLOUR—60 barrels Fayetteville Flour, just
 landed, and for sale by
 Feb 18 **CRONLYN, WALKER & HARRIS.**

